

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.



ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY,

AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

An account of the SCOTCH EXPORTS and IMPORTS to and from VIRGINIA and MARYLAND, from Christmas 1770 to Christmas 1773, making three complete years, taken from the records of office, and laid before Parliament 1775.

EXPORTS to Virginia in 1771, 250,401l. 10s. 1d. Do. in 1772, 170,912l. 18s. 9d. Do. in 1773, 144,636l. 8s. 10d.

Exports to Maryland in 1771, 52,997l. 0s. 2d. Do. in 1772, 50,747l. 15s. 2d. Do. in 1773, 15,887l. 7s. 4d.

Total exports in the year 1771 from Virginia and Maryland, 303,400l. 10s. 3d. Do. in 1772, 221,660l. 13s. 11d. Do. in 1773, 160,523l. 16s. 2d.

IMPORTS from Virginia in 1771, 423,104l. 17s. 5d. Do. in 1772, 385,555l. 15s. 3d. Do. in 1773, 374,248l. 3s. 5d.

Imports from Maryland in 1771, 125,423l. 13s. 7d. Do. in 1772, 120,516l. 15s. 0d. Do. in 1773, 91,232l. 4s. 10d.

Total imports in the year 1771 from Virginia and Maryland, 548,528l. 11s. 0d. Do. in 1772, 508,072l. 10s. 3d. Do. in 1773, 465,475l. 8s. 3d.

BALANCE gained to Scotland annually, besides the standing debt due from these colonies, in 1771, 245,128l. 1s. 7d. Do. in 1772, 286,411l. 16s. 4d. Do. in 1773, 304,951l. 12s. 1d.

AVERAGE gained to Scotland per annum for these three years, 278,830l. 10s.

As it is well known that no money was ever sent from Scotland to Virginia or Maryland, nor any remittance to either of those colonies made from Scotland, by a circuitous commerce, since the exportations from London on account of the Scotch merchants are fully paid for in general, by importations immediately to London from those colonies, it is fair to conclude that 278,830l. 10s. by which the imports exceed the exports on an average annually for the three years as above stated, is all clear gain to Scotland, besides the standing debt due from these two colonies, which at this time, anno 1775, is computed at one million sterling at least. This enormous profit of above 100 per cent. sterling, actually received, exclusive of the remaining debts, shows at how extravagant an advance the Scotch goods must be sold to the planters, and readily accounts for the sudden transition, so frequently seen, of a Scotch factor, not worth a groat, into a merchant of self-great importance. How incumbent is it on every patriot in these two colonies to exert his strongest efforts for rectifying this oppressive commerce?

A CAUTION to VIRGINIA.

YOU must certainly have observed, my countrymen, with what half-suppressed joy (for it would be rather dangerous to be very much pleased with the relation) a certain set of men among us are continually reporting bad news, or depreciat-

ing whatever comes forth favourable for the American cause. Former arts having failed to intimidate us, the industrious propagation of false news is the method now pursued to discourage the friends, and animate the enemies, of America. One day we are informed, that the price of British manufactures hath risen many per cent. since our non-importation agreement, by the vast call for goods from the Russian empire; and that, therefore, our association will not be felt. The next day, forgetting the lie of the former, we are told, that the British armies recruit with amazing swiftness, from the number of manufacturers that now have nothing to do but become soldiers. Then we are alarmed with a circumstantial account of the ministerial army having forced our lines at Roxbury, and of a great number of Americans being killed, &c. &c. But instead of listening with encouraging ears to these wretched designing newsmongers, they should be sternly called upon to produce good authority for what they relate; which if they do not, they ought to be prosecuted according to our act of Assembly, 13th of Charles II. chapter 11th, against *divulgers of false news*. In truth, my countrymen, these bad folks, although they know little, are yet not ignorant that the American association, adhered to, will infallibly prove the ruin of an abandoned, despotick ministry, and preserve the rights and liberties of this great continent. They know, that Russia is a great manufacturing country, and that, except for a few woollens, that empire has much to receive from Great Britain for linens and naval stores; that Spain, Portugal, France, the West Indies, and even Great Britain, must suffer heavy distress from the single want of North American provisions. Let us, therefore, with brave hearts, industrious hands, and a determination not to be imposed upon, persevere calmly and firmly in the measures we have so wisely begun; until our enemies, finding force, fraud, falsehood, and deceit, fail them, are compelled to do us complete justice.

AN AMERICAN.

To the COMMITTEES of ASSOCIATION, and those most especially that are situated on navigation.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a time when opposition to the monster DESPOTISM calls for the united aid of head, heart, and hand, from every American, you will require no apology for any hint that may be given for the better security of our national liberty. Lord Dunmore's proceedings, in seizing and arming several ships below, renders it extremely probable that his design is to furnish with provisions from hence the army of our enemies in Boston. Their known distress for want of this article, the impossibility of getting supplied from the northern colonies, and the earnest recommendation of Congress to abstain from furnishing general Gage with provisions, all concur to explain the very officious

conduct of lord Dunmore on this occasion. Let it therefore be our fixed determination, with unwearied care, and constant attention, to defeat and disappoint this pernicious project. The interest of America, and the honour of Virginia, demand it of us. Every vessel taking provisions of any kind, from any part of this colony, should be obliged to give proper assurance, that by no subterfuge it should, if the exporter could prevent it, go to Boston. But here, my countrymen, it may be necessary to guard you against the delusive arts of bad men; who, having already been long used to abuse us in the way of trade, now seem disposed to try if they can outwit us in politics. It is pretended, that these vessels are taken by violence from their owners; but this is not probable. Before this is credited, we should consider if the property does not belong to a class of men rather friendly than otherwise to the views of administration; whether this circumstance does not furnish great reason to suppose connivance in the business, and render it necessary to watch, with a most vigilant and jealous eye, all traders (not being natives) that are buying up provisions for exportation. It is very certain, from the behaviour of our brave northern brethren, that a conduct similar to lord Dunmore's would long since have met with severe reprehension. Effectual measures would have been taken there to put a stop to these marine enterprises, of seizing and arming trading vessels; such conduct being evidently hostile, in a high degree.

CASSIUS.

LONDON, June 17.

AN American officer appeared at the masquerade the other night, *tarred and feathered*, just as he is represented in the print shops, to the no small diversion of the company.

Nothing can more evince the utility of the colonies to the mother country, than that, in less than 12 months, three million bushels of wheat have been exported from the continent to England alone, besides flour.

June 22. Yesterday lord Stormont had the misfortune to lose his diamond order, value 20,000l. during his attendance in the drawing-room at St. James's.

The opinion of one of the cabinet council, at their last meeting on American affairs, was delivered in the following words: "I should be for withdrawing the troops, blocking up their ports, and leaving them to starve among themselves, in time, but that our merchants on this side would be losers of two millions in arrears."

Four vessels of a light construction, and fast sailers, are taken into the service of government, which are to be employed in carrying despatches to and from America.

The cabinet, it is confidently reported, is rent into parties; but it is believed that firm decisive measures will prevail, as those, after several days consultation and deliberation, seem to be most favoured by a great personage.

A correspondent writes, that Mr. Pitt said, America was conquered in Germany; but he now prophesies, that the liberty of Britons will be preserved in America.

Lord North is quite worn out, for the want of the *footstool* which his lordship moved the House for to grant him; but America seems to threaten his lordship with a pillow instead of a footstool, upon which he is to lay his tyrannical head, and to answer and repent for his past cruel and arbitrary measures pursued against them.

Yesterday were issued out at the pay office, Whitehall, 365 days pay to the general staff-officers in America, also 365 days pay to the governor and staff-officers in garrison at Gibraltar, likewise 365 days pay to the governor and staff-officers in garrison at Minorca, from the 25th of December 1773, to the 24th of December 1774, both days inclusive.

An evening paper asserts, that several persons of the first distinction have come to a resolution of making application to his majesty for a suspension of hostilities in America.

Since the breaking up of the council on Friday last, messengers have been despatched from the secretaries of state's offices to our ministers at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, and Sir Joseph Yorke in Holland.

It is to be hoped that man will never escape punishment who (at the head of a government, and as it were in the chair of majesty) should have said, and given it under his hand, that *there must be an abridgment of English liberty!*

Friday last Lord Townshend laid before his majesty, at St. James's, plans of all the forts and fortifications in Ireland, lately taken, together with their situation and present state, as they have been transmitted here by the Lord Lieutenant; and on Saturday a messenger was sent to Dublin, with despatches for the Earl of Harcourt, said to be instructions for the immediate repairing the castles, forts, &c.

It is certain, that, within this fortnight, it was concluded upon, in full council at Versailles, to reduce the land forces and augment the navy; their land forces at this time consisting of upwards of 80,000 effective men, which it is said will be reduced to 50,000.

PORTSMOUTH, June 19. This morning Sir Peter Parker, of the Royal Oak man of war, gave the signal for all the ships at Spithead to prepare for sailing; and we hear that next Friday morning, if the wind permits, they will all get under sail. It is supposed they are bound for America.

CHARLESTOWN, August 18.

CAPTAIN Conyers, who arrived this day from St. Christopher's, informs us, that a most extraordinary swell set in there from the south on the 31st of July last; that, though attended with but little wind, it was so very violent as to oblige 29 vessels, lying in Basseterre road, to put out to sea. Four vessels were lost, three of which were from North America. Capt. Conyers adds, that they were in daily expectation of hearing of great damage done in Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinico, &c.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel at Gibraltar, dated July 2, 1775, to his owners here.

"We have been under an apprehension here, for some time past, of being attacked by the Spaniards, who have a fleet of 7 sail of the line, 12 frigates, 413 transports, at Carthage, with 33,000 troops ready to embark, and more daily arriving from the interior provinces; they have several vessels cruising without the straits mouth, and search all English vessels they meet. One put in here whose hatches they broke open, and examined a bale of goods. There are likewise 6 or 8 sail of the line, and several frigates, at Cadiz, ready to

put to sea at the shortest notice, supposed to be intended to join their grand armada, which they give out is designed against Algiers. The English letters are supposed to be stopped, none having been received these two last posts; and a letter from an English gentleman in Spain tends to confirm our apprehensions. We have 3 men of war in the straits, the Medway of 64, Admiral Mann, and the Zephyr sloop here. The alarm frigate is stationed off Carthage, to watch their motions. There are here 7 regiments, consisting of upwards of 3000 men, and every thing is in the greatest readiness to give the dons a warm reception should they fancy to pay us a visit."

CAMBRIDGE, August 24.

WE hear from Swansea, that Capt. Dayley arrived there a few days ago, and reports, that he spoke on the coast with a vessel bound to Philadelphia, Capt. Cambridge, who left London the 26th of June, and said that the Lord Mayor of London, at the head of the livery, had waited on the king, and demanded of him that no more troops should be sent to America, as the kingdom was in a defenceless state, while France and Spain were arming and preparing for war; that the king had promised to send no more; and that Lord North had been stoned by the populace, as he passed the street in his coach.

WORCESTER, August 23.

GENERAL Gage, we hear, has seized the donation stores in Boston, and placed a strong guard over the same.

It is said for a certainty, that the enemy have dismantled the part of Castle William which commands the harbour of Boston, and blown up the walls.

NORWICH, August 21.

THIS morning arrived an express from General Schuyler, at Ticonderoga, to the governor, which occasioned his calling a council, and sending off Col. Mott, the chief engineer.

FAIRFIELD, August 29.

LAST evening was married, at the seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esq; by the reverend Mr. Elliot, the hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; president of the Continental Congress, to Miss DOROTHY QUINCY, daughter of EDMUND QUINCY, Esq; of Boston.

NEW YORK, August 31.

On Tuesday last the following was published in a hand-bill through this city.

S I R,

OYSTER PONDS, August 27, 1775.

YOUR favour of the 11th instant came duly to hand, and I should have failed from Haerlem without loss of time, had I not received the following important intelligence from General Washington, viz. "August 23, 1775.---Yesterday I received advice from Boston, that a number of transports have sailed on a second expedition, for fresh provisions. As they may pursue the same course, only advancing farther, we think Montaug Point on Long Island a very probable place of their landing. I have therefore thought best to give you the earliest intelligence, but I do not mean to confine your attention or vigilance to that place; you will please to extend your views as far as the mischief may probably extend."---Thus far from the intelligence. I will farther inform you, that the Kingfisher last Wednesday went up the sound, with several small cutters, reconnoitring the north side of the island; and on Thursday there followed past this place two topsail vessels, which I apprehend to be transports, as they fired two signal guns when they went through the race. I would therefore recommend it to the provincial congress to keep a good guard upon Queen's county, as I imagine their design is to get stock from Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Flushing; and as we hope to secure all the stock upon this part of the island, you may expect the

Boston fleet will proceed farther up sound. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To P. V. B. Livingston, Esq; President, &c.

We hear from Providence, that on Tuesday the 22d instant his majesty's ships the Rose, Swan, and Glasgow, attempted to go to Providence, and got within eight miles of the town, when two of them ran ashore, and the other came to an anchor. Soon after arrived a brig and a sloop, inward bound from the West Indies; these were immediately chased by the men of war's barges, and three cutters, till they ran ashore at Warwick, where they were boarded by the men of war's men, in sight of a great number of people, who had assembled on the shore. There were in the harbour two armed schooners fitted out by the town of Providence, for the protection of their trade, and were going to convoy a small fleet down the river. A smart engagement then began, and lasted three hours and a half, during which an incessant fire was kept up between the two schooners and the brig and sloop, which the people on board often attempted to get off, but as often were driven from the windlasses; but at last they cut the brig's cable and carried her off, with the captain on board, who refused to quit her. The sloop we retook, and brought into the harbour, though fired upon by the men of war as we passed them. We had not a man killed or wounded, which is surprising. Upwards of 30 cannon ball were picked up on the shore. It is supposed many of the enemy are killed. The men of war are at present in Bristol harbour, where they have begun to rob and plunder the plantation of Mr. William Wallals.

A gentleman from Albany informs, that when he left that place 700 of the Mohawk and Onondago Indians had arrived there, declaring themselves to be our friends in the present contest. They say they are connected by marriage and otherwise with the Canadians, and hope to bring them over to our side, notwithstanding all Governor Carleton's endeavours to the contrary.

Captain Jenkins, who left Quebec the 21st of July, informs, that the Canadians seemed well pleased with the proceedings of the colonies; and he understood they had received, and highly approved, a letter sent them by the Continental Congress. That ship bread was 5 dollars per hundred, white bread 3l. wheat 6s. per bushel. That six or seven transports were loaded with provisions for Boston, and one of 500 tons had failed. The inhabitants uneasy, apprehending a scarcity. The garrison in a poor state of defence, not more than 25 regulars in it. Governor Carleton had taken most of the cannon, to mount on the floating batteries at St. John's. That it was said he had not with him above 5 or 600 men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to jail for refusing to take up arms against the colonies. That there was only one vessel of war, the Gaspee brig. That he saw a letter from a serjeant of the regulars at St. John's, to his wife in Quebec, informing her, that he was so busy in building floating batteries, to retake the forts from the Yankees, that he had not had his clothes off in a fortnight.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 15.

THE following is the copy of a letter written by Capt. Montague, a little before his departure for Boston, to his friend Capt. Squire, of his majesty's ship Otter, recommending Joe Harris, a runaway mulatto slave belonging to Mr. Henry King of Hampton, as a proper person to be employed in the king's service.

POWELL, Hampton road, July 20, 1775.

S I R,

JOSEPH HARRIS, the bearer of this letter, has applied to me for protection, as the people of Hampton, and some other places, have threatened his destruction, as they have found him to have given intelli-

gence concerning a smuggling schooner which was seized in Cherrystone creek.----As the Fowey will soon leave the province, I think him too useful to his majesty's service to take away, he being well acquainted with many creeks on the Eastern Shore, at York, James river, and Nansemond, and many others, and of course a very useful person, especially in tenders, as he is not acquainted with the duties of a seaman, but accustomed to pilot, as he had a boat for that use, which is now detained by violence in Hampton harbour. He has always appeared very sober and prudent, is a freeman, and I could wish strongly to recommend him to such indulgence as his endeavours may merit. Agreeable to my lord Dunmore's application, I have sent up the Arundel, and Mr. Atkinson her officer, and will send Mr. Ruth in the Liberty. I have taken such stores, and hawser, out of the Arundel, as belonged to the crown, when with me employed on his majesty service, and have fitted her with her real private property.

I am, dear sir, your very humble servant,
GEORGE MONTAGUE.

Last week capt. Squires sent the following impertinent letter, by a servant of lord Dunmore's, to the printer of the Norfolk gazette.

Otter sloop, Norfolk river, Sept. 9, 1775.

S I R,
YOU have, in many papers, lately taken the freedom to mention MY NAME, and thereto added many falsities. I now declare, if I am ever again mentioned therein with any reflections, I will most assuredly seize your person, and take you on board the Otter.

I am, &c.
MATTHEW SQUIRE.

And on the day after the disaster which happened to his tender, which was chiefly manned with runaway negroes, he despatched the following letter to the committee of the town of Hampton, dated Otter sloop, Norfolk river, Sept. 10, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,
WHEREAS a sloop tender, manned and armed in his majesty's service, was, on Saturday the 2d instant, in a violent gale of wind, cast on shore in Back river, Elizabeth county, having on board the under-mentioned king's stores, which the inhabitants of Hampton thought proper to seize, I am therefore to desire that the king's sloop, with all the stores belonging to her, be immediately returned; or the people of Hampton, who committed the outrage, must be answerable for the consequences.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,
MATTHEW SQUIRE.
6 swivels, 5 muskets, 5 cutlasses, 2 powder horns, 2 cartouch boxes, 36 swivel shot, 1 seine and rope, an anchor and grapnel, with two cables and hawser, 1 boat's an' ling, 1 iron stove, with some lead.

The Hampton committee having thought proper, on Monday last, to lay the above letter before the committee of this city, they represented to the commanding-officer of the volunteers here the necessity of sending down a sufficient force to protect the inhabitants of Hampton from any insult that might be offered to them by capt. Squire, who immediately communicated the same to the volunteers, when 100 men offered themselves, and next morning set out on their march to Hampton; where it is to be hoped, should the said Squire attempt any thing hostile against the people there, that they will be able to give a good account of him. And as to his requisition of the king's stores, &c. that were on board the tender, being delivered up to him, it will be time enough to settle accounts with him after he has made satisfaction to the owners of the several slaves he has harboured (some of whom he now employs in the king's service) as well as for the number of robberies he has suffered to be committed, in hogs and poultry, from sundry plantations.

BLANDFORD, September 6, 1775.
I INTEND to Great Britain immediately, and to return in a few months. The business carried on here by me, for John Baird and co. will now be transacted, during my absence, by Mr. Thomas Scott, under the direction of Mr. John Baird.
WILIAM M'WHANN.

FREDERICKSBURG, September 6, 1775.
THE subscriber intending to quit public business after the first day of January next, would rent his house and lot in this town upon reasonable terms, which would suit any person inclinable to keep TAVERN, it being situated in the centre of the town, and has been long accustomed by the first gentlemen of this and the neighbouring colonies. It is large and commodious, there are all convenient out-houses, including a storehouse on the main street, an exceeding good garden, a well of fine water within a few steps of the door, a billiard table, &c. &c. Any person inclining to rent the same shall have the refusal of all the liquors on hand, consisting of best Madeira wine, old arrack, port wine, and spirits, with any part of the household and kitchen furniture; they giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the same.

All persons indebted to me are desired to settle their accounts, and give bonds for such as they cannot conveniently discharge; and those who have any demands against me will be pleased to make them known. (5) GEORGE WEEDON.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1775.
IT is recommended that the distant recruits provide each man one blanket, and that the officers be careful to enlist none but good men, those who are to be rifle-men to be good marksmen. The Committee of Safety have done everything in their power to provide blankets, and other necessaries; but, for fear they have not been able to procure a sufficient quantity, it will be prudent for the men, in the meanwhile, to furnish themselves with some necessary clothing, until the meeting of the committee, who are to sit at Hanover town on the 18th of this instant, to regulate every thing relative to the forces. (2)

THOMAS BULLITT, adjutant general.
NOW in Kemp's warehouse, a hhd of tobacco passed December 20th, 1771, no. 7, gross weight 1045, tare 103, neat 942, belonging to Churchhill Jones, which will be sold at Urbanna, on Monday the 25th instant (September) for ready money, if not claimed before that time.
HACKNEY & SUTTON.

KING WILLIAM COURTHOUSE,
September 10, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 27th ult. an English indentured servant man named THOMAS BEMISH, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, of a brown complexion, has short black hair, a scar on his breast, the size of a dollar, occasioned by a burn or scald, and another on his right leg, about three inches long, which was by the cut of an axe; he was sold for a bricklayer, but knows nothing of the business. He carried with him a blue narrow broadcloth coat, which has been turned, a reddish broadcloth jacket lined with white Virginia cloth, a pair of dark coloured jeans breeches, two osnabrug shirts, osnabrug trousers, one osnabrug jacket, a fantail castor hat, an oil felt hat, country made shoes with odd yellow metal buckles, and a pair of stockings. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and conveys him to me, shall have 40s. reward.
DANIEL LIPSCOMB.

TAKEN up in James City, a BLACK HORSE about 12 hands high, about 9 years old, with a hanging mane and short switch tail, and branded on the near buttock with three dots. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of William Allen Burton, late of Cumberland county, deceased, either by specialty or open account, or any other way, are desired to make them immediately known to the subscriber, that they may be adjusted and discharged. Also all persons who are indebted to the said estate are entreated to make immediate payment, to (2)
MARY BURTON, executrix.

TAKEN up in James City, at Fox's ordinary, a BAY MARE about 14 hands and a half high, about 8 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, her hind feet white, trots and gallops, but has no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 20l.

BENJAMIN FOX.

URBANA, August 26, 1775.
THE subscriber intending to leave the colony for a few months, desires all those who are indebted to the estate of David Kerr, esq; late of Middlesex county, deceased, or to doctor George Johnston, late of Gloucester county, to pay their respective balances to Mr. William Graham of King and Queen county, who is properly authorized to receive the same, and all who have claims against the said estate are requested to apply to him for payment. (2) JAMES GREGORIE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a BAY MARE 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, a roached mane, and branded on the off buttock like a fish-hook; she paces, trots, and gallops, and goes wide behind when she paces. I will give 20s. reward to any person who will contrive her to Mr. Walter Coles in Halifax, or to me in Albemarle.
JOHN COLES.

WHITEHAVEN, June 2, 1775.
HAVING erected a complete MILL on my estate at Saint Elizabeth's, in Goochland county, and put it under the direction of Mr. James Riddell, with express orders that the grain carried there to grind be worked in the best manner, and no tricks played in the manufacture of the flour: I give this notice, that all persons who grind wheat with me, on paying the customary toll, shall be entitled to carry away with their flour the bran which the wheat produces, having despatched my orders to Riddell for that purpose.
SAMUEL MARTIN.

To be SOLD or LET,
A PLANTATION on Rocky run, in Fauquier county, 16 miles from Falmouth, on Rappahannock river, and about the same distance from Aquia, on Potowmack. The land is very suitable for grain, it is well timbered with good pine, and there is a meadow of good timothy grass containing 20 acres, which may be watered at a small expense. There is on said plantation a grist and saw mill, with all conveniences for the use of the mills and plantation, and very good roads to it. Also another tract of land on Summer Duck run, within two miles of the mills, containing between 4 and 500 acres, well timbered, and a good range for stock. Also for sale, a parcel of land joining Rappahannock forge, containing 25 or 30 acres, well timbered, and some small islands in the river, convenient to receive drift wood and rails. The land is well timbered, and a good situation, having a fine prospect of Falmouth and Fredericksburg, with the country joining. I have also a complete and well finished tanwork to let, within half a mile of Falmouth, belonging to which there is a dwelling-house, and land sufficient for the yard. I have also to rent, two tenements in the town of Fredericksburg, and one in Falmouth.---For terms apply to

RICHARD LEWIS.

SUSSEX, August 28, 1775.

MULATTO girl, that appears to be about 14 years old, came to my quarter in *Sussex* the 25th instant. She says her name is *CRESSIE*, and that she belongs to *William Shepherd* of *Essex* county; she appears to have been severely whipped. I shall give orders that she may stay till her owner comes for her.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

DUMFRIES, August 29, 1775.

THE partnership of *Ismonger & Clack* dissolves from this date, and the business will be carried on as usual by

(2) JOHN ISMONGER.

To be SOLD, at Kinsale, in Westmoreland county, on monday the 25th of September,

THE personal estate of the late doctor *William Flood*, consisting of a variety of plantation utensils, house and kitchen furniture, stocks of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, about 700 bushels of very clean salt, and many other useful articles. One hundred acres of land, more or less, will be sold at the same time, which is extremely well timbered, of a good quality, and immediately contiguous to a branch of *Potowmack*, abounding with fish and oysters. The purchasers will have six months credit, on giving bond and approved security. If the bonds are not particularly discharged when they become due, interest will be charged from their dates by

The EXECUTORS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Amphill*, in *Chesterfield*, some time early in *July*, two GRAY HORSES, viz. one a large horse about 14 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded WG. The other about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces and canters well, but his brand, if any, unknown. Whoever brings the said horses to me, in *Chesterfield*, or to *Archibald Bolling*, in *Buckingham*, shall have a reward of 40s. for each.

THOMAS RANDOLPH.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from *Fredericksburg*, on the 7th instant (*August*) *JOSEPH SMITH*, a *Scotchman*, by trade a painter, appears to be about 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very fleshy, much marked by the smallpox, has light brown hair, which he commonly wears plaited behind, curled at the sides, and fastened with pins. He took with him two coats, one of them a dark brown pretty much wore, the other a light brown, very short, with buttons at the sleeves, a nankeen and a gray cloth waistcoat, two pair of brown linen and a pair of black silk stocking breeches, three check and two white shirts (he commonly worked in his check shirts, therefore it is probable they may have some paint on them) two pair of stockings, one of them mixed yarn, the other ribbed thread, two pair of shoes, one of them old, the other almost new, country made. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, or delivers him to col. *Fielding Lewis* in *Fredericksburg*, or mr. *Lund Washington* at *Mount Vernon*, in *Fairfax* county, will be, by either of those gentlemen, paid the above reward, exclusive of what is allowed by law. (6)

TAKEN up in *Orange*, a BLACK HORSE about 14 years old, 4 feet 3 inches high, has a small white spot on his shoulder, some white spots on his off side, and branded WL in a piece. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

MOSES LUCAS.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Dinwiddie*, the 5th day of *April* last, a dark mulatto man named *JEMMY*, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has remarkable long feet, the middle toes longer than the rest, which they ride over, has lost part of one of his foreteeth, which occasions the next to it to look blue, is a very artful fellow, and will probably endeavour to pass for a freeman; he is very fond of singing hymns and preaching, and has been about *Williamsburg* ever since he went off, passing by the name of *James Williams*. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have 40s. reward, and if delivered to me in *Dinwiddie* 4l.

DAVID WALKER.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Peytonburg*, *Pittsylvania* county, the 24th of *June*, an English convict servant man named *JOHN WILLIAMS*; he carried with him a claret coloured frieze coat, a light coloured *Newmarket* do. either bear skin or beaver coating, two osnaburg shirts, and a pair of osnaburg trousers, a pair of leather breeches, and a racoon hat lined with green persian. He is a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light hair, a brazen look, and is very fond of spirits, has several large warts on his hands, and a very remarkable scar on his upper lip, right under his nose, thus X. He formerly taught a reading school at this place, for about six or eight months past. As he understands the *Prussian* exercise very well, I expect he will endeavour to pass for a deserter from general *Gage*, or some of his majesty's troops. I will give 5l. reward for him if taken in *Virginia*, and 10l. if taken in *Carolina*, *Maryland*, or *Philadelphia*, or secured in any of his majesty's jails, so that I get him. (6)

HENRY WILLIAMS.

HANOVER, July 25, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of this instant, *PETER WILSON*, an indentured servant man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has short yellow hair, a very down look, is well set, and round-shouldered; he is a native of *Scotland*, and speaks broad, is a butcher by trade, a good hostler, and a tolerable good weaver. It is supposed he rode a likely black horse about 4 feet 11 inches high, with a switch tail; and he carried away with him a black coat of superfine broadcloth, half worn, a jacket and breeches of white fustian, and a jacket of dark do. a new felt hat, a pair of country made pumps, and an old great coat. Whoever will secure the said servant, so that I get him again, shall have 40s. reward, besides what the law allows.

(1f) JOHN SYME.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *West Point*, in *King William* county, the 21st of last *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named *MIKE*, about 22 years old, six feet high, and stutters much; had on, when he went away, a suit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the said negro to me shall have 3l. reward, besides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (1f.)

JOHN WEST.

TAKEN up in *Brunswick*, a RED SORREL MARE, about 3 years old, 4 feet 3 inches and a half high, has some white in her forehead, a white streak and snip on her mane, is doct long, but not branded. Posted, and appraised to 7l.

CHARLES KING.

JAMES CITY, September 8, 1775.

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing 1356 acres and a half of land, is now for SALE, and may be entered upon immediately. Any person inclinable to purchase must apply for the same in one month from the date hereof.

JOHN C. COCKE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Gloucester* county, on the 14th of this instant (*May*) a negro man named *NED*, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has some ringworms on his face, and some white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow striped cotton waistcoat. I bought him last *March* at the sale of mr. *John Shermer* in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, esquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reason to believe that he will go to those parts, or to his mother, who lives with mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any person who will take up the said slave, and secure him so that I get him again, shall be paid 40s. by *Mann Page*, junior, esquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(1f) JAMES JONES.

FOR SALE,

TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for some years past, twelve or fourteen slaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Also a tract lying in the lower end of the said county, containing 1100 acres, and pleasantly situated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-house, with necessary offices, a fishing shore, and a lively fertility of soil, recommend the latter tract to any gentleman who may be about to settle in life. Possession will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaser, or purchasers, who will have liberty of sowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any person who may be inclined to purchase the whole, or any part of the said tracts. Credit till the first of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.

(1f.) LUCY ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

To be SOLD in *Amherst* county,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable gristmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will show it to any person inclinable to purchase.

(1f) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber.

(1f) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattaponi*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, mr. *John Armistead* in *Caroline*, or mr. *John Baylor*, executors. (1f)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12s. 6d. per Annum, Advertisements inserted as usual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.

L O N D O N, July 4.

WE are informed, that an address, signed by the delegates in America, was presented to his majesty at St. James's by a noble lord on Friday last.

A correspondent says, that a change in the ministry is daily expected, and that soon after we may possibly hear of another general election. The Rockingham party seem likely to be reinstated, in conjunction with Chatham, Camden, &c.

This day the victualling office contracted for 1300 tons of shipping, to carry provisions to North America.

In consequence of some private intelligence lately received, orders have been given for four of the best sailing frigates in the navy to cruise from 150 to 200 leagues to the westward.

We are informed, from good authority, that the ministry are fully resolved to force the Americans to a *legislative submission* to the *legislative supremacy* of the British empire; that if they seem to wait for the result of the consultation of the Continental Congress, it is only to see what effect any conciliatory proposals made may have on the different colonies; that, however, they are resolved to receive no proposals whatever from that *illegal assembly*; that, notwithstanding the *rebellion* of the province of Massachusetts Bay, they are willing to hear and redress such grievances as, by the legal assembly of that province (after having fully submitted themselves to the *clemency* of this country, and acknowledged the *supremacy of parliament in all matters whatever*) shall be laid before the king and council, to be laid by them before the parliament; that a part of the submission insisted on is, *the delivering up to publick justice the ringleaders of the present insurrection*, and the making reparation, at the expense of the colony, to the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers as were killed in the late skirmish at Concord and Lexington; that, for the future peace of the colony, *the assembly shall only be permitted to meet once in three years*, and then only for making byelaws and municipal regulations; that the government shall be vested (as in the king's provinces) in a governor and twelve counsellors; that the town of Boston shall be regularly fortified, and the port restored; that there shall be always kept in garrison there five regiments, to be paid out of the revenue to be raised by parliament on the provinces of New England; that New York shall also be fortified, and 5000 men kept in that province, on account of its central situation; that the remaining part of 10,000 men, allotted for *the protection of the midland colonies*, shall be placed in garrisons or forts, to be built at the expense of America, on the navigable rivers of the provinces of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland; that 12 frigates and cutters shall be constantly employed on the coast of America, *to enforce the implicit observance of the act of navigation*; that the forts on the back of the New England provinces shall be strengthened in their works, and garrisoned with British troops, who shall have lands allotted them behind the forts, upon a military tenure; that the same course of publick justice, the same forms of trial, and the same privileges as are possessed by all British subjects, shall be reserved in the internal government of America; and that the restrictions shall only consist in *the absolute establishment of her dependence on the British empire and legislature*.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the sheriffs, with the city remembrancer, went up to St. James's, to deliver into his majesty's hand the resolutions of the common-hall on midsummer day last, and also those of

the common-hall held on Tuesday at Guildhall. Lord Rochford desired to see the contents, but was told by the sheriffs that it was their particular orders to deliver the papers which they had brought into his majesty's own hand, and therefore they could not comply with his lordship's request. The sheriffs were then admitted into his majesty's presence, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his majesty in the following words: "May it please your majesty, we are ordered by the mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common-hall assembled, to wait upon his majesty, humbly to deliver into your majesty's hands, in their name, their resolutions agreed to in common-hall on the 24th of June last, and of the 4th instant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the resolutions (but not the address, petition, and remonstrance) into the king's hand, which he received without making any reply, and retired immediately.

N E W Y O R K, August 31.
IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
August 29, 1775.

WHEREAS the commander of his majesty's ship Asia, under pretence of protecting the king's property, did, in the dead of the night of the 25th instant, most unwarrantably fire on the south part of this defenceless city, whereby three of his majesty's subjects were wounded, the property of several destroyed, and the lives of many exposed to the most imminent danger; and whereas many of the inhabitants, under apprehensions that the like hostile conduct may be in future pursued by the commander of said ship, have been induced to move their wives, children, and property, out of this city; and whereas, from the present temper of the people, it is apprehended that the peace of this city may be interrupted, and the lives and property of many exposed, in case the officers or crew belonging to any of his majesty's ships should come with their boats to this city: In order, therefore, to preserve the peace, quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and prevent the officers and men belonging to any of his majesty's ships, that now are, or hereafter may arrive in this port, from coming to the city under pretence of procuring supplies, this Congress have thought proper to permit, and they do hereby permit (agreeable to the former directions of this Congress) that Abraham Lott, esq; contractor for his majesty's navy, do in future supply his majesty's ships stationed here with all necessaries, as well fresh as salt, for the use of the said ships; that such supplies be by him sent to the governor's island, that they may be taken from thence on board the said ships. And the inhabitants of this city and colony are hereby enjoined from using any attempts to prevent the said supplies from being furnished by the said Abraham Lott, or his agent, or for obtaining satisfaction for the injury they have received; as this Congress, duly impressed with a sense thereof, are determined to pursue every prudent and proper measure for preventing the like insults in future, and for obtaining satisfaction and redress.

A true copy from the minutes.
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 4.
Extract of a letter from London, June 12.

WE have just heard of the New York packet's arrival, but I am not yet well informed of the intelligence she brings, though know it is very alarming. They say the ministers are very much embarrassed, that it occasioned Lord North's paying a personal visit to the bank, and that par-

liament will meet next month, pursuant to their last adjournment or prorogation. This last is doubtful, and indeed every thing else is common report. A change of the ministers is predicted, and I think with as much probability as any thing else, unless the next accounts from General Gage are more favourable to the present measures."

Extract of a letter from London, June 12.

"We have had the news of the skirmish at Concord, between the king's troops and the provincials, for some time past; and yesterday it was confirmed, by an express from General Gage to government, in the Sukey, Capt. Brown. The first advice many (especially the court party) threw away, declaring it to be an absolute lie, and wished government would secure the person who brought it, although we had the Salem paper brought by Capt. John Darby, who said that the account was as particular as could be collected at the time of his departure; but now they believe it to their shame, that 1800 disciplined troops ran away from a handful of brave Yankees. I believe that seven eighths of this country would willingly fight for us against the king's troops, if it were possible for them to get to you. The Americans bear the greatest applause here of any people in the world, and I hope they may now stand firm; for it is not in the power of government to send out any more troops. I had the honour of being sent for by Sir John Warren, who is nephew to the late admiral, and a great friend to America, with whom I breakfasted. We had all the American affairs over, and he positively declared there were not 7000 of the king's troops both in England and Ireland; and he hoped the Americans would stand firm to each other, and then they might have the affair settled as they liked; for, says he, it is impossible for this country to do without you, neither can they subdue you."

Extract of a letter from London, June 13.

"The troubles and misunderstandings between us and the colonies are very much felt here. Remittances are unavoidably very long; and this, added to a total deprivation of trade, puts us in a dreadful situation, and has a still worse appearance to look onward. The very people who first oppressed the colonies here, in full assurance that all they asked must be complied with, now say, 'What can we do? We have gone too far, but cannot recede.' But I hope there are still left some able men, whose humanity will lead them to step forward, and by well-timed arguments will still adjust matters, and that we shall again see that good opinion between both which has hitherto made us great and powerful. This happy hour I most ardently wish for."

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, dated August 20, 1775.

"Every thing here is suspended, but warlike preparations. It is said, that there are scarce 200 men in town not enrolled; the country is unanimous. Our two regiments of foot are every day training, and almost complete. About a week ago a small sloop from this town boarded a snow from England, in Augustine bay, and carried off between 12 and 14,000 lbs. of powder, mostly belonging to the king. She had been sent privately, with 30 resolute men, well armed, by our committee, in order to intercept the vessel on the coast; but was disappointed, being rather too late, for there were 40,000 lbs. landed, with four brass field-pieces, the day before our sloop boarded her. There were 12 soldiers sent from Augustine to assist and defend the snow, to whom our people gave ten guineas for helping them out with the powder, and being so modest as not

to resist. A man of war was in sight, but fortunately aground the few hours our people stayed. We spiked up the snow's guns, and then went off triumphant, although attacked by three boats full of armed men. One got within 150 yards, it being quite calm, but that moment a fresh gale sprang up. Our people brought their booty safe to Beaufort, a town on the coast, about 70 miles S. W. of this place. It was reported they were pursued by the armed vessels from Augustine, to which place, on hearing of this, our council of safety despatched 15 artillery men and 15 grenadiers, by water, and a company of our provincials, to Beaufort, to assist the country people in the defence of the acquisition. We are putting the town in a posture of defence, and are all determined to oppose whatever troops may come here. Yesterday a negro was hanged and burnt, for intended sedition, and burning the town, &c.

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated August 22.

"I am sorry to inform you, that the communication between Philadelphia and Newport is cut off, occasioned by a captain of a man of war taking our post rider, &c. At this place we are all in confusion; there are three men of war now in sight, and the people much alarmed: They are beating to arms. I apprehend the men of war will not be able to hurt us, as they cannot come near enough for that purpose, and the water side is well fortified."

We hear that dr. FRANKLIN has been lately honoured by the infant of Spain with a present of a volume of that prince's works, beautifully and magnificently printed at Madrid.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 15.

A FEW days ago the Kingfisher sloop, capt. Montague, arrived at Norfolk, with lieutenant Graham on board, to take the command of his majesty's ship Mercury, capt. M'Cartney being put under arrest (for disobedience of orders, it is said) and is to be sent to Boston, to be tried by a court-martial.

By a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge about three weeks ago, we learn that the army was in perfect health and high spirits, being abundantly provided with provisions and vegetables of all kinds, and that they amount to 25,000 men; that money is likewise very plenty in the camp, which is daily visited by numbers of people from the different colonies.

Lord Dunmore has received another reinforcement from St. Augustine, of no less than between 20 and 30 effective men, and soon expects to have his army augmented to 500; with which, we hear, he intends taking possession of his palace in this city, that he lately abandoned---if not prevented by those he terms rebels.

From Hampton we learn, that capt. Squire has fallen down to Hampton road, where he now lies, and has seized three passage-boats, with the negroes in them, by way of reprisal, he says, for the stores, &c. taken out of his tender, when drove ashore in the late storm; which boats and negroes, it is likely, he intends taking into the king's service, to send out a-pirating for hogs, fowls, &c.---A very pretty occupation for the captain of one of his majesty's ships of war!

The committee for this district have chosen the following gentlemen to be officers in the regular service, viz. Mr. GEORGE NICHOLAS captain, Mr. BEVERLEY DICKSON lieutenant, Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL 2d lieutenant, and Mr. MERRITT MOORE, jun. ensign; also to appoint the following gentlemen officers in the minute service, viz. CHAMPION TRAVIS, esq; colonel, HUGH NELSON, esq; lieutenant-colonel, Mr. SAMUEL HARWOOD major, Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON

captain, Mr. HUMPHREY HARWOOD lieutenant, and Mr. WILLIAM ROWSAY ensign.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that most of the companies are already filled up for the regular service, and that the recruiting for the minute service goes on very successfully.

At a committee held for James city county, on thursday the 17th day of September, 1775.

SEVERAL reports having prevailed in this county, that Mr. William Holt, merchant at Norfolk, had supplied the men of war now in the country with quantities of bread and flour from his mill in this county, and that the inhabitants were thereby made uneasy, Mr. Holt appeared before the committee, and informed them, that he hath for several years contracted to furnish the men of war with supplies of bread and flour for immediate use, and that he hath not increased the usual quantity, considering the addition of vessels; that he consulted the committee of Norfolk respecting the conduct he should observe upon the occasion, and that he has done nothing of the sort without their approbation.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that Mr. William Holt hath not transgressed any rule of the general association, nor done anything in the least blame-worthy. But, inasmuch as the exports from this continent will in a few days be shut up, this committee give it as their opinion, that Mr. Holt ought not, in future, to supply any men of war with bread or flour; and it is recommended to him, and all other owners or proprietors of mills and bakehouses, not to manufacture any larger quantities of wheat or Indian corn, either into flour, meal, or bread, than may be necessary for the internal consumption of this colony.

BEN. CARTER WALLER, clerk.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, URBANNA, August 28, 1775.

AT a meeting of a committee of the county (present eighteen members) the committee being informed that Charles Neilson, esq; had made use of expressions, in course of a conversation between himself and Tobias Allen, an inhabitant of this county, which were by the committee deemed inimical to the glorious cause of liberty in which America is engaged, Mr. Neilson, on hearing a committee would be held to inquire into the charge against him, came voluntarily before us, and made the following concession: "In a conversation with Mr. Tobias Allen soon after the engagement at Bunker's hill, I said I had heard the provincials were defeated, or had got a flogging; and that I was glad of it, as I hoped it would put an end to the unhappy disputes; and as this committee think those expressions inimical to the liberties of America, I do hereby declare I never meant to injure the cause of freedom, on constitutional principles, and should be extremely sorry to be looked on in any other light than as a friend to America."

CHARLES NEILSON.

Ordered, that the same be transmitted to the printer of the Virginia Gazette, and that he be requested to print the same.

By order of the committee.

LODOWICK JONES, clerk.

At a committee for the county of Essex, at John Whitlock's, in Tappahannock, on monday the 21st of August, 1775.

GEORGE STEWART having been accused with saying, at different times and places, that he had bread and flour on board his vessel designed for the man of war, and that Peyton Randolph, and Thomas Nelson, jun. esquires, would supply the man of war now, for that a peace was made; and that a young man, whom he saw in a hunting-shirt, had better go

home, for that the English would be an overmatch for the Americans, or words to that effect: And the said George Stewart having appeared, and the witnesses against him having been examined, who proved the charge, he endeavoured to excuse himself, by saying he was in liquor at the several times of the afore-mentioned conversations; and the matter afore said having been considered by the committee, they are of opinion that the cargo of the schooner Enterprise, of which the said George Stewart is master, consisting of 26 barrels of bread, be landed and stored with Mr. James Lang, at the expense of the owners, under the direction of John Upshaw, chairman, and any three of the committee, until the owners of the said bread shall satisfy the chairman, or any three of the committee, that it is not intended for any purpose injurious to the cause of American liberty.

Ordered, that the above be published in the Virginia gazette.

JACK POWER, clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 15, 1775.

THE subscriber, who is an inhabitant of Virginia, and just returned from England (where he has been for these 18 months past, on purpose to make himself acquainted with the culture and preparation of several dyes) has brought in with him the seeds and roots of Madder, Woad, and Welde (commonly called Dyers-weed) which are the fundamental dyes of all colours, either in the linen, cotton, or woollen manufactures, with a view to propagate them, and makes no doubt of being able to afford them full as cheap as they are sold in England. He has likewise brought in the seeds and roots of the ARANATTO, which dyes yellow and pompadour colours; also the genuine RHUBARB and LICORICE plants, with some thriving OLIVE TREES, &c. &c. But as the cultivation of them all is too much for him to undertake, he offers to supply any gentleman, or company of gentlemen, in Virginia, with seeds and roots, and to instruct them how to prepare them for the manufactures; and as the utensils for preparing the different articles for market are to be had in the country, at a small expense, nothing else is required but the labour of one hand for every five acres.---Madder sells in England, according to the quality, from 10d. to 2s. and 5s. per pound; Woad from 18l. to 20l. a tun, four or five crops of which may be made yearly in Virginia; and Welde is worth 5s. a sheaf, but, for the convenience of exportation, it is intended to manufacture it as they do indigo.

He also offers to instruct one or two ingenious spinning-wheel makers, that may be appointed by any county committee, to make a machine, or wheel, for spinning cotton, with which one hand may spin from 15 to 30 threads at a time; and he expects no farther recompense than as the merit of the machine may appear to deserve.

All persons who intend applying to him must be expeditious, as the land for the cultivation of the above articles ought to be prepared this fall. He may be spoke with at Mrs. Vobe's, for these eight or ten days; afterwards at Winchester, in Frederick county; and all letters for him may be left at the Constitutional Post-Office in this city, directed to the care of Mr. Alexander Woodrow, merchant in Falmouth.

JAMES STEWART.

COMMITTED to Suffex jail, the 7th of this instant (September) a negro man about 5 feet 8 inches high, who had on a linen shirt and osnabrug breeches, calls himself CÆSAR, and says he belongs to Mr. John Hamilton of Nansemond. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

ROBERT ANDREWS, jailer.